TWO SPEECHES

SPOKEN BY

The Earle of MANCHESTER, and Io: PYM Esq;

AS A

REPLY

TO HIS

MAIESTIES ANSWER

to the City of LONDONS Petition,

Sent from His MAJESTIE

By CAPTAINE HEARN.

And read at a Common-Hall, on Fryday the 13th; of IANUARY, 1642.

Also, a true Narration of the passages of that day.

Ordered by the Commons in Parliament, That these Speeches be forthwith Printed and Published:

H: Elsynge, Cler: Parl: D: Com.

LONDON,

Printed for the good of the Common-wealth, and are to be sold by WILLIAM SHEARES, 1643.

To the KING's most Excellent Majestie.

The Humble Petition of the MAJOR, ALDERMEN, *and* COMMONS *of the City of* LONDON.

SHEVVETH,

THat the Petitioners, Your *Majesties* most humble and loyall Subjects, being much pierced with the long and great divisions between Your Matie & both Your Houses of *Parliament*, and with the sad and bloody effects therof, both here and in *Ireland*, are yet more deeply wounded by the mis-apprehension which Your *Majestie* seemeth to entertaine of the Love and Loyalty of this Your City, as if there were some Cause of feare or suspition of danger to Your Royall Person, if Your *Majesty* should returne hither, and that this is made the unhappy Barre to that blessed Reconciliation with Your great and most faithfull Councell, for preventing that desolation and destruction which is now most apparently imminent to Your *Majesty* and all Your Kingdomes.

For satisfaction therefore of Your Majesty, and clearing of Your Petitioners Innocency, they most humbly declare, (as formerly they have done) That they are no way conscious of any Disloyalty, but abhorre all thoughts thereof; and that they are resolved to make good their late solemn Protestation and sacred Vow, made to Almighty God, and with the last drop of their dearest Bloods, to defend and maintaine the true Reformed Protestant Religion, and, according to the duty of their Allegeance, Your Majesties Royall Person, Honour, and Estate, (whatsoever is malitiously, and most falsely suggested to Your Majestie, to the Contrary) as well as the Power and Priviledges of the Parliament, and the lawfull Rights and Priviledges of the Subject; and doe hereby ingage themselves, their Estates, and all they have to their uttermost Power, to defend and preserve Your Majestie, and both Houses of Parliament, from all Tumults, Affronts and Violence, with as much Loyalty, Love, and Duty, as ever Citizens expressed towards Your *Majestie*, or any of Your Royal Progenitors, in their greatest Glory.

The Petitioners therefore, upon their bended Knees doe most humbly beseech Your *Majestie* to returne to Your Parliament, (accompanied with Your Royall, not Your Martiall attendance;) to the end that Religion, Lawes, and Liberties, may be setled and secured, and what soever is amisse in Church and common-wealth, reformed by their Advice, according to the fundamentall Constitutions of this Kingdome, and that such a Peace may thereby be obtained, as shall be for the glory of God, the Honour and happinesse of Your *Majesty*, and Posterity, and the safety and well-fare of all Your Loyall Subjects, who (the Petitioners are fully assured, whatsoever is given out to the contrary,) doe unanimously desire the Peace herein expressed.

And the Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

MICHEL.

His Majestie *hath graciously considered this* PETITION, *and Returnes* this ANSVVER.

THat His Majestie doth not entertaine any mis-apprehension of the Love and Loyalty of His Citie of *London*. As He hath alwaies expressed a singular regard and esteeme of the Affections of that City, and is still desirous to make it His chiefe place of Residence, and to continue and renew many markes of His favour to it, so He beleeves, much the better and greater

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part of that His City is full of Love, Duty, and Loyalty to His Majesty; and that the Tumults which heretofore forced His Majesty for His safety to leave that Place, Though they were contrived and encouraged by some principall members thereof, (who are since well known though they are above the Reach of Iustice) consisted more of desperate Persons of the Suburbs, and the neighbouring Townes, (who were mis-led too by the cunning and malice of their seducers) then of the Inhabitants of that City. He lookes on His good Subjects there, as Persons groaning vnder the same Burthen which doth oppresse His Majestie, and awed by the same Persons who begat those Tumults, and the same Army which gave Battell to His Majestie. And therefore as no good Subject can more desire from his soule a Composure of the generall Distractions, so no good Citizen can more desire the establishment of the particular Peace and Prosperity of that Place, by His Majesties Accesse thither, then His Majestie Himselfe doth.

But His Majestie desires His good Subjects of *London* serionsly to consider, what confidence His Majestie can have of Securitie there, whilest the Lawes of the Land are so notoriously despised and trampled under foot, and the wholesome Government of that City (heretofore so famous over all the World) is now submitted to the Arbitrary Power of a few desperate persons of no Reputation, but for malice and disloyalty to Him: Whilst Armes are taken up not onely without, but against His consent and expresse Command, and Collections publikely made, and Contributions avowed for the maintenance of the Army which hath given Him Battell, and therein used all possible meanes, Treason and Malice could suggest to them, to have taken His Life from him, and to have destroyed His Royall Issue; Whilst such of His Majesties Subjects, who of out of Duty and affection to His Majestie, and Compassion of their bleeding Countrey, have laboured for Peace, are reviled, injured and murthered, even by the Magistrates of that Citie, or by their directions. Lastly, what hope His Majesty can have of safety there, whilest Alderman *Penington*, their pretended Lord Major, (the principall Author of those Calamities, which so neerely threaten the Ruine of that famous City) *Ven*, *Foulke*, and *Mainwaring*, (all Persons notoriously guilty of Schisme, and high Treason,) commit such outrages in oppressing, robbing, and imprisoning, according to their Discretion, all such His Majesties loving Subjects, whom they are pleased to suspect, but for wishing well to His Majestie. And His Majestie would know whether the Petitioners beleeve that the reviling and suppressing the Booke of Common Prayer, (established in this Church ever since the Reformation,) the discountenancing and imprisoning Godly, Learned, and painfull Preachers; and the cherishing and countenancing of Brownists, Anabaptists, and all manner of Sectaries, be the way to defend and maintaine the true reformed Protestant Religion? That to comply with, and assist persons, who have actually attempted to kill His Majesty, and to allow and favour Libells, Pasquills, and seditious Sermons against His Majesty, be to defend His Royall Person and Honour, according to the duty of their Allegiance? Whether to Imprison mens Persons, and to Plunder their Houses, because they will not Rebell against His Majesty, nor assist those that doe? Whether to destroy their Property, by taking away the Twentieth part of their Estates from them, and by the same Arbitrary Power to referre to foure standers by of their owne Faction, to judge what that Twentieth part is, be to defend the lawfull Rights and Liberties of the Subject? And if they thinke these actions to be instances of either, whether they doe not know the Persons before named to be guilty of them all? Or whether they thinke it possible, that Almighty God can blesse that City, and preserve it from destruction, whilst persons of such knowne Guilt and Wickednesse, are defended and justified amongst them, against the power of that Law, by which they can onely subsist.

His Majesty is so farre from suffering Himselfe to bee incensed against the whole City, by the actions of these ill men, though they have hitherto beene so prevalent as to make the Affections of the rest of little use to Him, and is so willing to be with them, and to protect them, that the Trade, Wealth, and Glory thereof (so decayed and Eclipsed by these publike Distracti-

ons) may againe be the Envy of all forraigne Nations, That He doth once more graciously offer His free and generall Pardon to all the Inhabitants of that His City of *London*, the Suburbs, and City of *Westminster*, (except the Persons formerly excepted by His Majesty,) if they shall yet returne to their Duty, Loyalty, and Obedience. And if His good Subjects of that His City of *London*, shall first solemnely declare, That they will defend the known Lawes of the Land, and will submit to, and be govern'd by no other Rule; If they shall first manifest, by defending themselves, and maintaining their owne Rights Liberties and Interests, and suppressing any force and violence unlawfully raysed against those, and His Majesty, their Power to defend and preserve Him from all Tumults, Affronts, and Violence; Lastly, if they shall apprehend and commit to safe Custody the Persons of those foure men, who enrich themselves by the spoyle and oppression of His loving Subjects, and the ruine of the City, that His Majesty may proceed against them by the course of Law, as guilty of high Treason; His Majesty will speedily returne to them with His Royall, and without His Martiall Attendance, and will use his utmost endeavour, that they may hereafter enjoy all the Blessings of Peace and Plenty, and will no longer expect Obedience from them, then he shall with all the faculties of His Soule, labour in the preserving and advancing the true, reform'd, Protestant Religion, the Lawes of the Land, the Liberty and Propriety of the Subject, and the just Priviledges of Parliament.

If notwithstanding all this, the Art and Interest of these men can prevaile so farre, that they involve more men in their guilt, and draw that His City to sacrifice it's present Happinesse and future Hopes to their Pride, Futy, and Malice, His Majesty shall onely give them this Warning, That whosoever shall henceforward, take up Armes without His Consent, contribute any Money or Plate, upon what pretence of Authority soever, for maintenance of the Army under the Command of the Earle of *Essex*, or any other Army in Rebellion against Him, or shall pay Tunnage and Poundage, till the same shall be setled by Act of Parliament; Every such Person must expect the severest punishment the Law can inflict; and in the meane time His Majesty shall seize upon any part of his Estate within His Power, for the reliefe and support of Him and His Army, rais'd and maintain'd for the Defence of His Person, the Lawes, and this His Kingdome; And since he denyes to His Majesty the duty and benefit of his subjection, by giving assistance to Rebels, which by the knowne Lawes of the Land is high Treason, His Majesty shall likewise deny him the benefit of his Protection, and shall not onely signifie to all His Forraigne Ministers, that such Person shall receive no advantage by being His Subject, but shall by all other wayes and meanes proceed against him as a publike Enemy to His Majesty, and this Kingdome.

But His Majesty hopes and doubts not, but His good Subjects of *London* will call to mind the Acts of their Predecessors, their Duty, Affection, Loyalty and merit towards their Princes, the Renowne they have had with all posterity for, and the Blessings of Heaven which alwayes accompanied those vertues, and will consider the perpetuall scorne and infamy, which unavoydably will follow them and their Children, if infinitely the meaner part in quality, and much the lesser part in number, shall be able to alter the Government so admirably establisht, destroy the Trade so excellently setled, and to wast the wealth so industriously gotten, of that flourishing City. And then they will easily gather up the Courage and Resolution to joyne with His Majesty in Defence of that Religion, Law and Liberty, which hitherto hath and onely can make themselves, His Majesty, and His Kingdome happy.

For concurring with the advice of His Two Houses of Parliament, which with Reference to the Common-wealth may be as well at this distance, as by being at *White-hall*, His Majesty doubts not but His good Subjects of *London*, well know how farre (beyond the example of any of His Predecessours) His Majesty hath concurred with their advice, in passing of such Lawes, by which He willingly parted with many of His knowne Rights, for the benefit of His Subiects, which the fundamentall Constitutions of this Kingdome did not oblige Him to consent unto,

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and hath used all possible meanes to beget a right understanding betweene them, And will therefore apply themselves to those, who, by making Just, Peaceable, and honourable Propositions to His Majesty, can onely beget that Concurrence.

After he had read it once upon the Hustings, in the audience of those Honorable persons, he was (for the help of the lowneſſe of his voyce, and the advantage of the great multitudes in the Hall) willed the second time to read the same Answer in the Clock-house, in the audience of the body of that Assembly, among whom, after he had finished his worke, an inconsiderable company neere the doore made some offers towards an acclamation, but finding no expected Eccho to answer their shout, wound up in a little modesty, and a great deal of silence, upon which the Earle of Manchester *declared in his Speech as followeth.*

A Speech delivered by the Earle of *Manchester.*

MY Lord Maior and Gentlemen you of the City of *London*, this Assembly can never be looked upon by any Members of both Houses of Parliament; but there must be some offering of gratitude made to you, both of thankes and acknowledgments for your former large-hearted expressions, born of affection and care for the preservation both of the Parliament and Kingdome: The occasion why my Lords, and these Gentlemen of the House of Commons are come hither is this, They have read an answer to an humble Petition of the Lord Major and Common counsell and Citizens of *London* to his Majesty; In which answer, They find many wounding aspersions cast upon persons of very eminent authority in your City, and upon others of very great fidelity and trust among you; this answer they doe find as it is printed to agree with that which the Gentleman from His Majesty hath here read; And they owning themselves equally interressed (in all things that concerne you) with you, have commanded this Gentleman to make some observations by way of vindication both of the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament, and of the proceedings of the City, with this assurance that they will never disserve you, but will stand by you with their lives and fortunes for the preservation of the City in generall, and those persons in particular, who have beene faithfull, and deserved well, both of the Parliament and Kingdome, and they will pursue all meanes both with their lives and fortunes, that may be for the preservation of this City and for the procuring of safety, happinesse, and peace to the whole Kingdome.

The Speech of this Noble Lord being entertained with loud expressions of joy and thankefulnesse by the Commons; and after some time of silence being made, Mr. Pym *that worthy Member of the House of Commons and Patriot of his Country, gave the sense of both Houses upon the severall passages of His Majesties Answer; expressing it in the next Page following.*

A Speech delivered by *Iohn Pym* Esquire.

MY Lord Maior, and you worthy Citizens of this noble and famous City of *London*, I am commanded by the Lords and Commons, to let you know, that in this Answer, which hath beene published to you, they doe observe many things of great aspersion upon the proceedings of Parliament very scandalous and iniurious to many particular Members of this City, whereupon they thinke that it becomes them, both in tenderneſse of their owne honour, and respect to you, to take away all those aspersions, and to let you know the truth of their proceedings, which have beene full of honour and iustice, as they stand in relation to their owne duty, and full of humility, and obedience towards His Majesty, and of care for the common good, and so shall ever be; And they have commanded mee to let you know the true Answer to most of those things that are imputed either to the Parliament, or to the City, by observing some par-

ticulars of This booke which hath beene read, to you, and to let you know the proceedings in their owne native condition, cleere from those mis-representations which make them appeare in a quality much different from the truth: which before I enter into, I am to declare as the Sense of both Houses, that your Petition was so full of Loyalty, Humility, and Obedience, that you might well have expected an Answer of another kind.

The first Observation I am to make to you is this, that it is said here, That *His Majesty was enforc'd by tumults to leave the Parliament, and to goe from White-hall, and to withdraw himselfe into those courses, which now he hath taken.*

In answer hereunto, I am commanded to tell you, that there was no occasion given by any tumults rising out of this City or the Suburbs, which might justly cause His Majesties departure, and you may very well remember, that after His violent comming to the Commons House of Parliament in that unusuall and unheard of manner (which was the beginning of these unhappy differences) that the very next day His Majesty came into the City without any Guard, that He was present in the Common-councell, din'd at the Sheriffes, and returned back againe, with manifold evidences of fidelity on the part of the City, and without any such expressions as were unbeseeming the Majesty of a King, or the duty of Subiects; that He resided divers dayes at *White-hall*, and afterward at *Hampton-court*, *Windsor*, and places adioyning, with small Forces about Him, and yet never any attempt made which might give Him any apprehensions of feare; by all which it is manifest, that this is an unjust aspersion cast upon this City, that any tumultuous carriage of yours, was your occasion of His Majesties leaving the Parliament, and withdrawing himselfe to remoter parts.

It is affirmed, *that the Government of your City hath beene mannaged by a few desperate persons, and that they doe exercise an arbitrary power.*] In answer to which the two houses of Parliament gives you this testimony, that you have in most of the great occasions concerning the Government of the City, followed their direction, and that direction which they have given, you have executed, and they must and will maintaine to be such as stands with their honour in giving it, and your trust and fidelity in the performance of it.

It is objected in the third place; *That Contributions have beene publikely made, for the maintenance of that Army which did joyne Battell with the King, and did by all the meanes that Treason and Malice could suggest: endeavour to take away his life, and destroy his issue.*] To this I am commanded to say, That the designe of bringing up the English Armies, the gathering together of the Cavaliers about *White-hall*, the violent comming to the House of Commons, the Kings going into the North, and raising Armes there, are cleer evidences that violence was first intended, and divers practises were made against the Parliament, before they tooke any course, or made any prepartion to take up Armes for their defence; for the danger of His Majesties person they were sorry for it, and did by divers humble Petitions labour to prevent it; And as touching the royall issue, they have sufficiently declared to the world, their good affections towards them, by the care they have taken both for the safety and maintenance of those who are left here.

It is further expressed in this Answer; *That the King demands the Lord Major, Master Alderman* Fowke, *Colonell* Ven, *and Colonell* Manwaring, *to be delivered up as guilty of Schisme and high Treason,*] Concerning which, I am commanded to tell you; as the sense of both Houses of *Parliament*, That this demand is against the priviledge of Parliament (two of them being Members of the Commons House) most dishonourable to the City, that the Lord Major of *London* should be subjected to the violence of every base fellow, be assaulted, seiz'd on, without due processe or Warrant, which the Law doth afford every private man; and that you should be commanded to deliver up your chiefe Magistrates, and such eminent Members of the City to the Kings pleasure, onely because they have done their duty in adhearing to the Parliament, for the defence of the Kingdome, and that it is against the rules of justice, that any men should be imprisoned upon such a generall charge, when no particulars are proved a-

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gainſt them; and this you are to take notice of, as the anſwer to thoſe ſcandalls, and to that diſgrace upon my Lord Major, and the other Members of the City.

And I am further to tell you, that there is little cauſe for His Majeſtie to make this demand, conſidering that he himſelfe doth by force keep away many accuſed in Parliament, as my Lord *Digby*, and many more impeached of high Treaſon, beſides divers others, great Delinquents, that ſtand charged there for hainous crimes, all which by force are kept from the due proceedings, and legall triall in Parliament.

It is alleaged in this Anſwer, *That my Lord Maior, and thoſe other perſons named, are countenancers of Browniſts, and Anabaptiſts, and all manner of Sectaries.*] To this I am commanded to ſay, That hereof there is no proofe; It doth not appeare that they give any ſuch countenance to Sectaries of any kinde whatſoever; and if it did, His Majeſtie hath little reaſon to object it, while not withſtanding the profeſſion he hath often made, that he will maintaine the Proteſtant reformed Religion, he doth in the meane time raiſe an Army of Papiſts, who by the principles of their Religion are bound, (if power be put into their hands) to deſtroy and utterly to roote out the Proteſtants, together with the truth which they profeſſe.

It is affirmed, *That mens perſons have beene impriſoned, and their houſes plunder'd, becauſe they will not rebell againſt his Majeſty.*] To this I am commanded to declare, that no mens houſes have beene plunder'd by any direction of the Parliament, but that they have beene very carefull to reſtraine all ſuch violent courſes, ſo far as they were able; and that they have never committed any man, but ſuch men as by due information they conceived to be ſeditious perſons, and like to trouble the peace of the State.

It is objected further; *That the Property of the Subject is deſtroyed by taking away the twentieth part by an Arbitrary power.*] To this they ſay, That that Ordinance, it doth not require a twentieth part, but doth limit the Aſſeſſors, that they ſhall not goe beyond a twentieth part, and that this is done by a power derived from both houſes of Parliament; the Lords who have an hereditary intereſt in making Lawes in this Kingdome, and the Commons who are elected and choſen to repreſent the whole body of the Comminalty, and truſted for the good of the people, when ever they ſee cauſe to charge the Kingdome: And they ſay further, that the ſame Law that did enable the two Houſes of Parliament to raiſe forces to maintaine and defend the ſafety of Religion, and of the Kingdome, doth likewiſe enable them to require contributions, whereby thoſe forces may be maintained, or elſe it were a vaine power to raiſe forces, if they had not a power likewiſe to maintaine them in that ſervice for which they were raiſed.

And to this point I am commanded to adde this further anſwer, that there was little reaſon for this to be objected on his Majeſties behalfe, when it is well knowne that from the ſubjects (which are within the power of his army) His Majeſtie doth take the full yeerely value of their Lands, and in ſome caſes more: that not onely particular houſes, but whole Townes have beene plunderd by comman'd and deſigne; and that by Proclamations men are declared to forfeit all their eſtates, becauſe they will not obey Arbitrary Commands, and this is commonly practiſed by His Majeſtie, and on his part, and therefore there was little reaſon to charge the Parliament with ſo neceſſary and moderate a contribution as the twentieth part.

It is declared, *That the King expects to be kept from Tumults and Affronts*] Upon which, I am commanded to obſerve, that His Majeſties expreſſions in His *Anſwer* tend to the making of a diviſion in this City, and to the raiſing of a party, which may make ſome diſturbance in that orderly government which is now eſtabliſhed, both which will certainely prove equally deſtructive to him and both Houſes of Parliament; and more prejudiciall to his quiet abode here, then any thing that hath ever beene acted by the Houſes of Parliament, or the preſent Governors of the City.

They obſerve further that in this Anſwer. *His Maieſtie, doth profeſſe that He will ſeize upon the eſtates of thoſe that ſhall contribute any thing towards the maintenance of the Parliaments Army.*

ny, and will put them out of His protection, and by His Ministers in forraigne States, will take such course, that they may be proceeded against as enemies; that is, destroyed and spoyled] To which the Lords and Commons doe Declare, That this is an exceſſe of rigour and injuſtice beyond all example, that particular men ſhould loſe their private eſtates here without law or judiciall proceeding: And that our Prince who owes protection to the Kingdome, aſwell as to particular perſons, ſhould ſuffer the wealth thereof to be robbed and ſpoyled by forraigne States; upon the conſideration whereof, they hope His Majeſtie will be induced by better Councell to forbeare the execution, then that by which he hath been perſwaded to publiſh ſuch a Reſolution.

Beſides thoſe Obſervations out of the Anſwer, I am to obſerve one out of a narrative that was received from the Common Councell, that the King did *Declare* that he would ſend ſome meſſengers here to obſerve your carriage in the City, and what was done amongſt you: the Parliament have juſt cauſe to doubt, that theſe will be meſſengers of ſedition and trouble, and therefore deſire you to obſerve them and finde them out, and that they may know who they are.

I am for a concluſion to commend to your conſiderations, that you ſee by the proceedings to which the king is drawne by the ill councell now about him, that Religion, the whole Kingdom, this glorious City, and the Parliament are all in great danger, and that this danger cannot be kept off in all likelyhood, but by the Army that is now a foote; and that the Lords and Commons are ſo farre from being frighted by any thing that is in this Anſwer, that they have for themſelves and the Members of both Houſes declared a further contribution towards the maintenance of this Army, and cannot but hope and deſire, that you that have ſhewed ſo much good affection in the former neceſſities of the State will be ſenſible of your owne, and of the condition of the whole Kingdome, and adde (to that which you have already done) ſome further contribution, whereby this Army may be maintain'd for all your ſafeties.

At the end of every period of this Speech, the applauſe was ſo great, that he was faine to reſt till ſilence was againe made; and at laſt (the Company ready to be diſſolved, after ſome pauſe and conſultation with the Committee of Lords and Commons then preſent, and by their direction (ſilence being made) he cloſed all with the words following:

Worthy Citizens, you have underſtood the ſenſe of both Houſes of Parliament, concerning my Lord Major here, and thoſe worthy Members of your City, that are demanded; you have heard the Parliament declare, that they will protect them in that which they have done by direction of both Houſes, and they expect that you ſhould expreſſe it your ſelves likewiſe, that if any violence be offered to them, you will ſecure and defend them with your uttermoſt force, and you ſhall alwayes finde, that this Protection of the Parliament ſhall not onely extend to theſe, but to all others that have done any thing by their Command.

Which words were no ſooner uttered, but the Citizens with one joynt harmony of mindes and voyces gave ſuch an acclamation as would have drown'd all the former, if they had been then breathing; which after a long continuance reſolv'd it ſelfe into this more articulate and diſtinct voyce, We will live and dye with them, We will live and dye with them, *and the like.*

So that in the managing of this dayes worke, God was ſo pleaſed to manifeſt himſelfe, that the well affected went away not ſtrengthned onely, but rejoycing; and the Malignants (as they have been called) ſome convinced, others ſile ced, many aſhamed; it fully appearing how little power they had to anſwer, their deſires of doing miſchiefe: whilſt inſtead of dividing the City, they were exceedingly united; inſtead of a diſſipation, thouſands were unexpectedly brought (as it were) into an unthought of Aſſociation, to live and dye in the defence of theſe zealous and honourable Aſſertors of their Peace and Liberties: All which we may ſumme up in that triumph of the man of God: In the thing wherein they dealt proudly, God was above them.

FINIS.